

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

VOL. I.

WINTHROP, MAINE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1834.

NO. 52.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

Time is money, as Poor Richard says; and those may be as sure of reward who employ it well, as the usurer is of his premium who puts his money at interest. A parent would think he was making a handsome provision for his son, by placing at interest for his use, when ten or twelve years old, a thousand dollars in money. Now what I would suggest is, that if the winter evenings of the boy were spent in acquiring useful knowledge, especially in the business which he is destined to follow, he would probably derive as much benefit, in manhood from the hours thus spent, as he would from the fund thus placed at interest;—with this further advantage, that while the anticipation of the money would tend to unsettle or vitiate his habits, the knowledge which he gained would tend to fix and elevate them. From six to nine P. M. during one half of the year, may be termed leisure hours with the farmer. Counting six days in a week, this would amount in a winter to 468, and in the ten winters of youth to 4680 hours. Now as the ordinary school hours amount to six in a day, and thirty in a week, this leisure time would be equal to 156 weeks, or just three years of schooling. When you have satisfied yourselves that I have made no mistake in this calculation, and that three years of boyhood, upon a farm, may be spared without abridging ordinary labor, I will endeavor to show how this time may be put to interest, with a fair prospect of the investment being a good one.

I will explain my plan by detailing the practice of a particular friend, who is now successfully employed, for the third winter, in practically illustrating its advantages.

He maintains a winter evening school. His children are the scholars,—his dwelling the school room, and himself the teacher. His younger pupils read, write, spell, cypher, and study geography, grammar, &c. The elder ones assist as monitors, employ their time in higher branches, read aloud to the family in history, in literary periodicals, &c. and occasionally diversify the evenings employment with music and philosophical experiments and conversation. The whole is so arranged as to seem an amusement rather than a task. The children hail the return of evening with delight, and manifest no desire to be abroad, or to idle their time. The minutiae of these exercises I may state hereafter. Suffice it now to say, that my friend assures me his children learn more, in this way, threefold, than they do at ordinary schools; and from what I have witnessed of their progress, I am willing to endorse his opinion, though it may seem an extravagant one. Besides he says, his school affords him pleasant facilities for greatly extending the sphere of his own knowledge.

Is not my friends example worthy of commendation, and of imitation? What pleasure more grateful to a parent, than to see those of whom he is guardian, acquiring, under his own nurture, that knowledge which is calculated to render them happy and respected in life? How happy the reflection to a father, that he has been faithful in sowing, in the spring time of youth, that seed which will, with the blessing of Providence, yield an abundant harvest of usefulness in the summer of manhood? If you like the plan adopt it. It

is no objection that you have no taste or capacity for the task. Make it a duty, and it soon will become a pleasure, and the duty will become doubly interesting from your want of capacity, as you will be benefited by it in your own improvement, as well as in the advantages which it promises to your children. He that would neglect the culture of the mind, must reject the sacred proverb of Solomon, which declares, that "*wisdom's ways are pleasantness and all her paths are peace.*"

Nothing can be more erroneous than the idea, that the bare elementary branches of education are sufficient to qualify boys for the high duties of our age and country. They are the mere a, b, c, of knowledge—the tools, with which the young man is permitted to fashion his own character,—to sow his seed and to reap his harvest; and no one can expect greatly to profit by them without application and perseverance. Habits are formed in youth; and study is to him who acquires a taste for it at this period, what folly or vice is to the idler—a matter of recreation. The twig must be bent;—the good seed must be sown early ere foul weeds spring up; and by whom are these duties so likely to be well done, as by him who would fashion the tree, and rejoice in the golden harvest. —Gen. Far.]

FLESH COLORED CLOVER.

MR. FESSENDEN—I beg leave to introduce to my brother farmers the following extract from the Code of Agriculture, p. 433, as to the new and much celebrated species of clover.

"It is a subject of astonishment that this valuable plant [the *Trifolium incarnatum*] should not have been long ago introduced into this country [Great Britain] and cultivated on an extensive scale. If sown in autumn, after a crop of potatoes and other roots, it produces the next spring a crop fit to be cut for soiling cattle eight days earlier than lucerne, and a fortnight before red clover. Care must be taken, however, to have good seed, and not to sow it too deep. It produces two excellent crops in one year, the first of which should be cut as soon as it comes into flower, and the second will produce a considerable quantity of seed. From its early growth in spring, when other articles for feeding stock are so difficult to be procured, it is likely to become a valuable acquisition to British husbandry."

So far we have British authority, to which I beg leave to add, that it has been extensively used of late years in Germany and France, and with much higher commendation. It was the seed of this plant that the Hon. Thos. H. Perkins presented to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, & therefore I feel it a duty to state my own trial of a pound of the seed sent to me by Col. Perkins.

I sowed it about the last week of April. It was in bloom and fit to cut in 50 days. It is not so coarse as Dutch red clover, better furnished with leaves, not liable to lodge or lose its leaves in drying. If furnished a fair second crop in the late uncommon dry season.

From its rapid growth I think it of great value for an early crop, for soiling in summer, or for supplying food when other grasses are winter killed.

It is only an annual grass, and therefore can be of no use but for these occasional purposes:

but for milk farms to supply the market, or for small dairies on estates round great towns, I think it promises to be highly useful. I have requested my friend, Mr Perkins, to import 50 pounds for myself and a friend, and he has ordered a quantity for himself, which are now on their passage. We shall be able to make more extensive trial next summer, the result of which will be made known.

JOHN LOWELL.

Boston Nov. 28 1833.

THE LARGE OATS.

An eastern subscriber, in making a remittance in a letter of the 9th inst. replies as follows to an inquiry made in the Farmer some time since,

"My unwillingness to tax you with postage, from such a distance, in reply to an inquiry made in your valuable paper of July 20, 'where the large oats can be obtained that weigh forty eight pounds to the bushel?' has prevented my offering till now, the required information. They may be obtained from either England or Scotland, where their first cost is from six to seven and even eight shillings sterling the bushel, making the cost in this country from two to three dollars a bushel. I last spring obtained a few bushels of such oats by a packet ship from London; the kernel was round, thin skinned, and without tail, weighing forty eight pounds per bushel. They were sown on a light piece of ground the 3d of May, and were harvested the 1st of August. The straw was firm, and stood up well and the yield appeared abundant, but I question if the produce will weigh as much per bushel, as the seed. For this difference there are at least two sufficient causes—the one is that the soil was too poor; the other that in consequence of not having English seed enough to sow out the field, it was finished with the common white oat of the country, weighing not more than 32 lbs. the bushel. This last circumstance would destroy my confidence in the produce as seed oats, though I still consider them infinitely better than the common oats for that purpose; when thrashed, I shall ascertain their weight per bushel."

[Gen. Far.]

GRUBBS AND BOTTS.

On all occasions sweetened water should be the first application, and it should be very sweet of this they fill themselves so full they are quite clumsy I believe, after sucking one hour, then about five pints of meal or hominy is sufficient to discharge them without medicine, one pint of urine is sufficient, more will kill your horse, a decoction of elder tops, buds or bark one quart, of fish brine one quart. If your horse is eaten through you can smell it in his breath if so you give the sweet water, and then in one hour a strong decoction made of white oak bark one quart; this will close the holes so as to give the other medicine, and may often succeed in saving your horse. Horses are naturally fond of sweets, and were you to give them a good suck once a year and in one hour a mess of hominy, would save you giving him medicine and your horse from much distress, especially your old horses after they rise seven years.

N. Y. Farmer.

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1834.

EXEMPTION OF CATTLE AND FARMING TOOLS
FROM ATTACHMENT.

Mr. Smart, of the House of Rep. motioned, the other day, that a yoke of Oxen and Farming Tools of farmers should be exempt from attachment. Mr. Vose, of Augusta, moved to amend by inserting "and also their farms." The motion, without the amendment of Mr. Vose, is a good one, and ought to become a law; and, indeed, we have no particular objections, if the Legislature see fit to exempt their farms, provided they will throw in two or three lawyers to work upon them. There is no doubt in our own minds, that a yoke of oxen and farming tools are already exempt by law, for the Statute says, "The tools of any debtor necessary for his trade and occupation." Now what can a farmer do in his occupation without a team and farming utensils.

But the lawyers say that this means only the tools of a mechanic, and therefore, while the mechanic is at liberty to hold on to the tools whereby he earns his bread, the poor farmer must give up all if called upon by the Sheriff. The law in regard to the mechanic is a good one. It has kept thousands from the poor-house, and by consequence, saved the public immense sums that would have been expended for their maintenance. But if it be just for the mechanic, it will be for the farmer; and if the law, which we have no doubt was meant to benefit them too, does not do it, let a special law be enacted. We earnestly hope that the good sense of the Legislature will pass such a law, or so remodel the old one that it will bear equally upon all.

In discussing this subject in the Senate, Mr. Bradbury opposed it, alledging that in case it passed, "the poor mechanic without property would not be able to collect a debt of five dollars" against the farmer whose tools are exempt from attachment. Indeed! does not the Hon. Senator see that the advantage which he fears the farmer would take, is already secured by the inequality of the law to the mechanic.—The farmer trusts the mechanic with five bushels of wheat—he owns nothing but his tools, and those are exempt from legal distress.

On the other hand, the mechanic works for the farmer. The farmer is poor, and has nothing but his tools. These the mechanic can take, and thereby deprive him of the power of raising a single crop. Now, fair play say we. Either wipe the whole statute into nonentity, or make it equal.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We leave out much interesting matter this week for the purpose of inserting the Governor's Message. Our readers will find it what a message ought to be—a plain common sense matter of fact document. His recommendations in regard to internal improvements, we trust will meet the approbation of all, as will also his ideas in regard to Agriculture. His remarks upon Agricultural Societies are just and worthy the consideration of every farmer in Maine. It was a long time before our law-givers (or law-makers rather, for we pay enough for them) could be persuaded to allow any thing from the public treasury for the support of Agricultural Societies, and now it is done, how many counties avail themselves of the boon? Does York—does Oxford—does Lincoln or Penobscot, or Washington? If they do, they have kept their light under a bushel, for not a ray have we seen emanating from among them from such a source as an Agricultural Society. Are the farmers all asleep in these counties? or are they so rich that they spurn the gift which the state proffers them? Nothing is now wanting but a little energy to push our State ahead of most others in Agriculture. For, as the Governor correctly remarks, "the wealth of our citizens in Agricultural resources is immense. It needs but a judicious application of their industry to its development, to enable them to realize the highest condition of ease and affluence that any people can reasonably desire."

This number completes the first volume of the Maine Farmer. Our thanks are certainly due to those who have assisted us to one years existence by their subscriptions and communications, and it is very natural that we should solicit a continuance of their exertions in the cause which we have espoused; for by that continuance, by the mutual exertions only can the welfare of the Agricultural community increase with that rapidity which the wants of our State demand.

The title page and index will be published soon and forwarded to those who have taken the numbers of the first volume.

Several communications and queries have been received, which will appear in our next.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES,—I would enquire if the committee of Ken. Co. Agricultural Society on Stock should not make it a condition that those animals which take premiums as breeders, should be kept in the county or State at least one year after the premium is awarded, in order that their progeny may increase and spread among us? I have been led to make the query

above, because I know that the sow which took the premium at our last show as the best breeder, was soon after slaughtered.

I think that the committees would do well to ascertain the intentions of the owners of such animals on this subject, and take his assurances that it was not his or their intention to deprive the public of the breed by the knife or otherwise, in a few months. J. N.

Readfield, Dec. 1833.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES;—I learn from a verbal source that the Hon. Henry Warren of Palmyra has raised, during the last season, on one fourth of an acre of land, 300 bushels of that excellent root for stock called RUTA BAGA. If so, my request is, that he would send you for publication, on what kind of land it grew—the time and manner of sowing it—quantity and kind of manure used—mode of culture—expense of his crop; and also his views as to its worth for stock, hundred for hundred, compared with English hay, potatoes, meal, &c., with such other remarks as he may think useful to farmers.—From his known urbanity I have no doubt that he will comply with the request. If he raised 300 bushels on one fourth of an acre of land, and their weight was only sixty pounds per bushel, which is believed to be less than their average weight, he obtained EIGHTEEN THOUSAND pounds from his quarter of an acre, and, after this rate, SEVENTY-TWO THOUSAND pounds to the acre.

Now suppose this be equal for stock, if properly fed out, to hay, he must have obtained, calling 2000 pounds a ton, no less than at the rate of THIRTY-SIX TONS of forage, equal to hay, to the acre. This would be harvested at less expense than hay, and at not so busy a time of the year. The leaves of this crop are worth very considerable for cattle and swine during the summer. A CORRESPONDENT.

Report of the Committee of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society on Corn and Grain.

The Committee appointed to award premiums on crops of Corn and Grain, having attended to that duty beg leave to report.—That there were seven entries for the Society's premium on Summer Wheat. Only four, however, of the competitors appeared to prove their claims, viz. Messrs. David Longfellow, Joseph Tinkham, Oaks Howard and Somers Pettegill. Mr. Longfellow raised 27 bushels on an acre. Considering the state of his land and the small quantity of manure used the year preceding, we think him entitled to the first premium.

Mr. Tinkham raised 26 7-8 bushels to the acre. His land was planted the year before with Indian corn, and at the time of planting that crop had less than four cords of manure put in the hill. He sowed 1 1-2 bushel of seed.

Mr. Oaks Howard raised 27 bushels and 4 quarts to the acre. He sowed nine pecks of seed. His land was planted in 1832 with Indian corn, for which crop he used by spreading and putting in the hill 10 cords of manure. It was with some difficulty that your Committee came to a decision upon the two last mention-

ed claims. Taking all circumstances into view, we have at length awarded Mr. Tinkham the Society's second premium on Summer Wheat. We however earnestly recommend that a gratuity be given to Mr. Howard, for we consider him well entitled to it.

Mr. Pettengill raised 21 1-2 bushels to the acre.

For premium on Winter Wheat there were but two competitors, only one of whom appeared to prove his claims. Mr. Charles Foster raised from 1-4 of an acre 5 1-2 bushels. It appeared to be of a superior quality, and we think him entitled to the Society's premium on that crop.

For the premium on Barley there were but two entries, viz. Messrs. Bradford Sawtell of Sidney, and R. H. Green of Winslow. The former raised 50 1-2 bushels to the acre, the latter 49 bushels. We therefore award to Mr. Sawtell the Society's premium on Barley.

For the premium on Rye there was but one entry. Elijah Wood, Esq. raised 35 bushels to the acre, and we award to him the Society's premium on that crop.

For the premiums on Indian corn there were nine competitors. Only three however appeared to make their statements and prove their claims, viz. Messrs. Thomas Jackson, Walter Haines, and G. W. Fairbanks. Mr. Jackson raised 87 bushels of sound corn to the acre and we award him the first premium for his crop of corn. Mr. Haines raised 78 bushels and 20 quarts, and we think him entitled to the second premium on that crop. Mr. Fairbanks raised 53 1-2 bushels to the acre and we award to him the third premium.

Respectfully submitted,

EZEKIEL BAILEY,

ELIJAH SNELL,

JOHN KEZER, Jr.

Committee.

CANADA THISTLE.

At a recent meeting of the Agricultural Society of this county, the gentleman who introduced the subject of Canada Thistles, alluded to their rapid increase in this section of the state, and to the great difficulty he had found in keeping his lands clear of them on account of their being permitted to grow on farms adjoining his own. He thought it was an evil which required the immediate action of the Legislature, and that a law ought to be passed requiring their destruction, or that they should be cut down while in bloom that none be permitted to seed. In this way he had little doubt but what they might eventually be destroyed. The following article on this subject, is from the Auburn Journal of the 18th inst.—

Farmers, you have had some days in which little out door labor could be advantageously performed; and I wish to ask, as the year is drawing to a close, whether you have examined your book of profit and loss, receipts and expenditures for 1833. It is possible some one may say they have not, as they keep no such book, and for a farmer such nicety is unnecessary. Not so, friend; the farmer who has not the means of knowing, and does not know, whether he is becoming yearly richer or poorer, is in a bad way; and acts as unwisely as would the merchant who should undertake, in

his multilarious dealings, to dispense with day book and ledger. You will derive advantage enough in one way to compensate you ten times for the trouble of making such entries. In looking over your expenditures you will see many useless purchases, and by having the inutility of spending money in this way frequently brought before you, you will be more on your guard in the future. But it is not to profit or loss in general that I wish at this time to call the attention of the farmer. I have been looking over your shoulder, (pardon the impertinence,) as you have turned over the pages of your journal, and have noticed, or seen places where they should have been noticed, a string of items of loss and expenditure like the following:

IMPRIMIS.—Loss, by Canada thistles in lot No. A.; growth so monstrous as to forbid the wheat that grew being gathered, \$10.00

SECUNDO.—Loss, by thistles in lot B., wheat checked in growth and injured in quality by being bound with green thistles, 10.00

TERTIO.—Loss, by having ten hands, cradlers, reapers and binders, hindered at least one hour a day each, for five days, in picking thistles from their fingers, 4.00

QUARTO.—Loss, by one pair of long calf-skin gloves made to shield the hands and arms of the threshing machine feeder, 1.50

QUINTO.—Loss, by tearing strap, and breaking three cogs from cast iron horse power, in attempting to force a bundle of thistle stalks, unbound and tough, through the machine, hindrance and expense, 6.00

SEXTO.—Loss, in not thrashing the wheat clean from the thistles, and rendering the straw worthless for stock, 5.00

Total, \$36.50

And all this loss by the article of Canada thistles alone, a serious sum for an ordinary farmer, and yet I do not think the sum is overrated; confident I am I can name a dozen individuals, whose loss the past year has been greater from this cause than the amount specified above.

And now farmers of West New-York, are you willing that business should go on thus? Remember your experience with thistles is as yet but the beginning of sorrow. The work of exterminating the Canada thistle must be set about vigorously and simultaneously, or we may bid adieu to all our family prosperity and greatness. I say simultaneously, for unless the attack is made in this way it will fail. It will avail me little or nothing to spend my time and money in ridding my farm of this pestilent weed, when my next neighbor raises bushels of the seed, and with every wind distributes it gratis far and near. We have so many farms occupied by men into whose souls no ray of public spirit ever entered, or if it did was instantly quenched by the spirit of the bar, that nothing for the extermination of the thistle will ever be done except by compulsion, by legislative enactments, strongly drawn, and vigorously enforced.

A history of the progress of the Canada thistle like that of the cholera, would prove an interesting work. More than two hundred years since, a Catholic missionary sent it as a curi-

ous and beautiful plant from the banks of the St. Lawrence to a public garden at Paris, and from thence it has spread over Europe. * * *

* * * From Canada it has entered the United States, and is proceeding southward, if not rapidly, yet surely. Winds waft it, the traveler transports in his hay, and it is distributed with various seeds particularly those of clover and grass. This latter fact speaks but poorly for the morality of the man who would perpetrate such an act, for it is no better than theft or highway robbery, yet men who claim to be respectable decent men do this annually. We have been informed that the first Canada thistles seen in the county of Cayuga sprung up the road side, where a way-faring man had fed his team of horses.—Genesee Farmer.

LAW OF PATENTS—IMPORTANT DECISION.—

Boston Nov. 7.—An important patent case has been tried before the United States District Court, Judge Story, sitting in this city. It was an action for an infringement of a patent right in a machine for the manufacture of paper. The plaintiff was John Ames, of Springfield, one of the oldest and most extensive paper manufacturers in the United States, and the defendants Howard & Lathrop, paper makers. Counsel for the plaintiff, B. Rand, and William Bliss; for defendants, Fletcher and George Bliss. The case was opened Wednesday week, and occupied the court until Tuesday afternoon. It was argued with great zeal and ability by the counsel, and Judge Story's charge was minute and unequivocally in favor of the plaintiff—damages \$412.50.

It is understood that the cause will be carried up to the Supreme Court. It is said to be the most important patent case ever tried here, owing to the value of the machine, and the extent to which it has been appropriated by others. Mr Ames invented the machine, and made his specification in 1823, but owing to some defect in the specification, his patent right did not accrue. Recently Congress passed an act reviving old inventions, the benefit of which had been lost to their authors, by new specifications. Mr Ames complied with this law, and revived his old patent in 1833. In the meantime his machine had become almost universally used in the paper manufacture all over the United States. It had superseded every other machine but one, and it is said that a capital of four millions is invested in the manufacture of paper, carried on by this invention. Its value may be supposed from the fact that it will take from the pulp and throw out a sheet of paper per minute.

The defendants were not aware that they were infringing a patent right, but the judge charged the jury that this made no difference as to the actual infringement. The action was brought for the use of two machines, and if the plaintiff is sustained on the appeal to the Supreme Court, a similar action will be maintained against all who use the invention without the consent of the patentee.

MECHANICS IN CHINA.—It is said there are in China, 25,000 shoemakers; 15,000 weavers; 16,000 carpenters and cabinet-makers; & 7,000 lapidaries, or cutters of precious stones.

ENERGY.

I was favored a few days since, by a female friend, with the perusal of the accompanying letter, written by one of the most distinguished of our fellow citizens, at the request of a mother who is his relative, for the instruction and guidance of her little son, who has been named after him.

Impressed with the excellence of the precepts which it contains, and convinced that those rules of moral honesty and that persevering energy which it so strongly recommends—illustrated and enforced by the successful and bright example of the writer—cannot fail to exert a beneficial influence over the intelligence and morals of young men, forming rules of future conduct, I solicited and obtained permission to have it published.

By giving it an insertion in your paper, you will doubtless render a valuable service to your readers, especially the younger part of them—and oblige

Your friend, &c.

M.

P. S. Believing that the name of the writer would add weight and influence to the excellent principles inculcated by the letter, I have, with some difficulty, obtained permission to retain it, relying on the known disposition of the writer "to do the greatest good for the largest number," for the use which is made of it, without his consent.

FRICASTI, Sept. 16, 1833.

MY YOUNG FRIEND AND NAMESAKE—When, in after time, you shall come to read the advice contained in these pages, for the governance of your conduct in life, you must accompany it with the recollection that I did not assume the office of your mentor, in any spirit of officious obtrusion, but, in compliance with the request of your mother, whose heart is filled with the natural and noble desire, to stir you up to the emulation necessary to make you not only an useful, but a conspicuous man.

I know not whether I shall be able to perform the task which I have undertaken, in a manner calculated to attain so desirable an object; but, of this I am sure, that I shall attempt to do so with equal zeal and sincerity of purpose.

There is no reputation worth having, whose foundation is not laid in virtue. It may be truly said, that virtue is to a character what setting is to a precious stone: It sets it off in its best light, and causes the world to appreciate it at its full value. Without the accompaniment of virtue, the most splendid talents and the highest attainments only make their possessor "a meteor of bright but transitory lustre," while, with it, they give him a light which is constant, uniform and lasting, like that of the sun.

I would exhort you then, by every consideration which can address itself to the human heart, to cultivate virtue as the basis of every valuable attribute of character; but, I need dwell no longer upon this point, because of the assurance which I feel, that under the auspices of your parents, you will not only have the best precepts instilled into your minds, but that you will see them beautifully illustrated by daily example.

I shall, then, take it for granted, that paren-

tal education and example will qualify your heart with all that detestation of vice, purity of purpose and practical integrity, which will give you the good opinion, the esteem, the confidence of the world. But, there is a natural desire among all for reputation, for fame. How shall these be attained? This question may be answered, in one short sentence, from an ancient author of great celebrity—"every man is the fabricator of his own fortune." The great orator Demosthenes, being asked, "what qualities would make an orator," answered, that three things were necessary: the first was ACTION, the second was ACTION, the third was ACTION; so it may be said, that three things are necessary to make a distinguished man; 1st, ENERGY—2d, ENERGY—3d, ENERGY. He who aspires after fame, who wishes, after death, something more than the epitaph—that he was born one day and died on another, must set out in the very morning of life: with a determined spirit of persevering industry. He must endeavor to soar above mediocrity, "with an eye that never winks, a wing that never tires."—This course must be commenced in youth; for youth, among men, is what the spring is among the seasons, says Lord Bacon; and surely the figure is most happy, for, where there is no blossom, there can be no expectation of fruit. And let me intreat you, not to be appalled at this prospect of labor, for the human mind is so formed, that we not only cannot be distinguished, but we cannot be prosperous—nay, we cannot even be happy, without some fixed employment, some object constantly beckoning to us, to pursue. This does not exclude occasional repose; far from it. But, whilst regular labor, with occasional intermission, makes us prosperous, and sometimes, nay, often distinguished, it at the same time, makes us happy; for, relaxation from labor is a great source of pleasure, whilst he who is habitually unemployed, becomes oppressed with ennui; and from that, there can be no relaxation. This course of industry and perseverance will qualify you for whatever pursuit you may choose, whether agricultural, professional, or otherwise; whether for private or public life.

If the circle in which you move, should be a private one, integrity and an educated mind will command the esteem of all who know you; and the industrious pursuit of your vocation, will give you "the glorious privilege of being independent." If your destiny carries you out of the private circle into the great one of politics, then, in addition to the esteem and confidence of your fellow men, and your own pecuniary independence, you will reap another and a higher reward—the admiration of the world which makes what we call FAME, which may be said to be the universal desire of the human heart. Persius justly says, "that every man desires to be pointed at, and that it should be said, 'this is he.'" Should your destiny make you a public man, the virtue of which I have just spoken, will make all the ends which thou aimest at be thy country's, whilst, the industry, which I have endeavored to enforce, will have so enlarged your mind, as to enable you to comprehend the means by which these great ends may be obtained.

These are the ground works, the solid quali-

ties, which I consider indispensable to making a man at all distinguished. There are many others which I would call ornamental as well as useful, which will contribute to smooth the rugged path of life, such as amiableness of disposition, benevolence, easy manners, politeness, &c., for which I would refer you to Lord Chesterfield's letters to his son.

There are two rules for practical life that I would especially recommend to your attention. The first is one recommended by Paley in his Moral Philosophy—"when you are called on to decide whether you ought to do a thing, and your mind, after deliberation, seriously doubts the propriety of it, never to do it." The second is, "whenever you are obliged to act in a case, where it is doubtful, which of two courses is the proper one, and one will promote your interest; and the other will operate the other way, decide against your interest." Thus, you will be free, not only from crime, but even from suspicion, and your reputation will remain as pure as the pendant icicle.

The foregoing principles and maxims are a brief abstract of those by which I have endeavored to regulate my own course in public and private life. How far have I succeeded, it is not for me to say. It may be that I have failed; but still, I may answer the purpose of the guide-post which can point out the proper road to the traveller, though it cannot travel it itself. But there are not wanting many and illustrious examples, both in ancient and modern times, of self-made men, who by the observance of the foregoing maxims, and principles, have distinguished themselves, as much above all their contemporaries, as Achilles was above all the Grecian Heroes, and this too, in every department of human knowledge, and in every pursuit of life.

Not to mention others, I will refer to a few examples only, whose biography is authentic, nay, some of whom were the contemporaries of our fathers; and first of all I will refer to Newton, of whom it has been said that he was a connecting link between men and angels; then to Franklin and Rittenhouse, eminent for their proficiency in Astronomy and Natural Philosophy; and, last, but not least, in reference to practical usefulness, and all the qualities which make a great and good man, our own Washington, of whom it may be justly said, as it has been said of another, that he was one of those chosen few whom both Minervas call their own.

Nothing can tend more happily to lead you on to the goal of a laudable, nay, a noble ambition, than to contemplate the virtues, and emulate the bright examples of such distinguished men, whose fame is not restricted to the narrow confines of their own countries, but is co-extensive with the civilized world. And let me exhort you to bear in mind, that if it should not be your good fortune to reach the full height of any of these illustrious exemplars, it is encouragement enough to animate you in the pursuit, to know, that continued effort will enable you to make continued approximation.—That you may walk through life, in the paths of virtue and intelligence, that you may ascend the steep of fame to their greatest height, and thus realize the most ardent and anxious de-

sire of an affectionate mother's heart, is the sincere wish of your friend and namesake,
—Alabama Intel.] P. P. BARBOUR.

From the N. Y. Farmer.

PUMPKIN BREAD.

As you have in some of your former numbers furnished us with directions for making Rice Bread, Corn Pudding, &c. I presume you will not take it amiss if I call the attention of your readers to the value of the PUMPKIN. I presume there is not a vegetable on the face of the earth, more easily raised, or that is more productive; when it is considered that they will grow among corn, potatoes, or on any waste ground, and that the seed of one pumpkin will produce cartloads of fruit.

In the fall of 1829 I obtained the seed of a very superior pumpkin, part of which I planted the latter of June following, on the ground that I had raised two early crops of vegetables from, and comparatively of little value to me at that season of the year. I began to gather some of the fruit in October; it being extraordinarily fine, I was anxious to save every grain of the seed, but the difficulty was how to dispose of the flesh or fruit. The common method of making it up into pies, would have been troublesome and expensive, and I thought them too good to feed swine with. I first gave some to my friends, on condition that they would save the seed, but they did not use them up fast enough; at length my wife tried experiments to work them up into Bread, Cakes, Pies, Puddings, &c. and it was not long before we discovered that they could be used so as to answer every purpose of Indian Meal, and that our family and friends considered it preferable to any thing of the kind made in the ordinary way.

The pumpkin is first deprived of the rind, and afterwards cut up in slices and boiled; when soft enough it is strained in a colander, and mashed up very fine; in this state it may be used up into pies, or mixed with flour for pudding, cake, &c. If it be intended for bread it may be made up with wheat flour in the proportion of one third to half. The sponge must be first set in the ordinary way with yeast in the flour, and the pumpkin worked in as it begins to rise. My wife's rule is to use as much pumpkin as will bring the dough to a proper degree of stiffness without water. Care should be taken that the pumpkin is not too hot to scald the leaven. It requires more baking than bread made entirely of wheat. I am aware that pumpkin bread is nothing new, but I am informed that farmers in the country use Indian meal with their pumpkin instead of wheat flour, which makes it more like pudding than bread. Those farmers that are in the habit of making their bread with wheat and Indian, may find a market for their meal more easily than for pumpkins, and if they use these up into bread precisely in the same manner as they do their meal, I am persuaded they will find it very wholesome and palatable bread.

Yours, respectfully, T. BRIDGEMAN.
New York, Nov. 21, 1833.

TO MAKE A PICKLE OR BRINE FOR BEEF.—To eight gallons of water add half a pound of salt potre, one pound of brown sugar, and one

quart of molasses, with as much fine salt as will make it float an egg light, taking care that the salt dissolves lest it be too strong—skim it well and it is fit for use.

Your beef or tongues should be put in cold water and remain 24 hours, then drained for an hour or two, previous to being put into the pickle.

Beef tongues, veal, or mutton for smoking should not remain longer in pickle than ten days.

This pickle need not be boiled, which operation tends to harden the meat, but will remain perfectly sweet until spring, when, after your beef is used or taken out, it will be found the very best in which to cure shad, giving them a delicious flavor, and fine red color throughout.

This receipt is offered with confidence to the Editor of the Farmer, as one of the very best ever adopted. And it is the opinion of the writer, it will answer equally as well for pork, with the exception that the latter should not be soaked in water.—[Am. Farmer.

HONEY A CURE FOR THE GRAVEL.—A number of years ago, says a correspondent, I was much afflicted with the gravel, and twice in serious danger from small stones lodging in the passage. I met with a gentleman who had been in my situation and got rid of that disorder by sweetening his tea with half honey and half sugar. I adopted this remedy and found it effectual. After being fully clear of my disease, about ten years, I declined taking honey, and in about three months I had a violent fit of my old complaint. I then renewed my practice of taking honey in my tea, and am now more than three score and ten, and have not for the last twenty-seven years, had the smallest symptom of the gravel. I have recommended my prescription to many of my acquaintance and have never known it fail.—*The Corrector.*

FARMERS WORK.

On the feeding and management of Milch Cows. It is of great consequence in the management of a dairy that the cows should be treated with gentleness, so that they may not be afraid of being milked, or dislike the milker. A cow will not yield her milk willingly to a person she fears, hates or apprehends ill treatment from. Young cows, in particular, may have their characters for gentleness, and good milkers formed by the manner in which they are treated. This truth, of much importance to all concerned in a dairy or its products, is well established and illustrated by a communication from Mr. Russel Woodward, published in *Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture*, in substance as follows:

Having formerly kept a large number of cows, I observed many amongst them that dried up their milk so early in the fall that they were not profitable, while others with the same keeping, gave milk in plenty, until late in the season. I likewise have often heard my neighbors observe, that some of their cows, though very good in the forepart of the season dried up their milk so early that they were unprofitable, and they should have to put them off; I accordingly found it expedient to find out the cause if possible: and when I brought to mind the ways that some of my young cows had been kept and milked, I attributed the cause to the milking of them the first season they gave milk; and by many experiments since, I have found that young cows, the first year they give milk, may be

made, with careful milking and good keeping to give milk almost any length of time required say from the first of May to the first of February following, and will give milk late always after, with careful milking. But if they are left to dry up of their milk early in the fall, they will be sure to dry up of their milk each succeeding year, if they have a calf near the same season of the year; and nothing but extraordinary keeping will prevent it, and that but a short time. I have had them dried up of their milk in August, and could not by any means make them give milk much past that time in any succeeding year. I had two heifers, which had calves in April, and after getting them gentle I set a boy to milk them for the season, (which is often done the first season on account of their having small teats;) he was careless, and dried them both up in August. Although I was satisfied I should lose the greater part of the profit of them afterwards, yet I took it upon me the following year to milk them myself and give good feed, but to no purpose. I could not make them give milk much past the time they dried up the year before. I have two cows now that were milked the first year they had calves until near the time of their calving again, and have continued to give milk as late ever since, if we will milk them.

Economy of Time and Systematic Farming. In the winter season you will do well to take breakfast by candle light. You will thus save an hour in a day at the least calculation, and in a week nearly or quite the working part of a winter's day. You may find a profitable amusement for several of these long evenings in contriving and laying out work to be done the next season.—You should have a plan of your premises, or at least a list of the fields or parcels of land of which they are composed, together with notices of the soil, the preceding crops, the kind and quantity of manure mode of culture, &c. &c. which have been bestowed on each. Then proceed to set down what is to be done in each field. Such as No. 1, Indian corn, the borders with potatoes of the Chenango sort, the corn in drills, after manuring with stable manure at the rate of — cords to an acre, spread evenly and ploughed under. No. 2, Spring wheat &c. No. 3. Sowed with winter wheat last fall to be ploughed immediately after harvest, for a crop of ruta baga, &c. &c.

Treatment of Domestic Animals. Keep up such a sort of social and friendly intercourse with the tenants of your stables, barn yards, and even your pig styte that they may be as tame as kittens, and prick up their ears and wag their tails with joy and gratitude whenever you approach them. Animals will not thrive even on custard and apple pye if they must eat their allowance with fear and trembling, expecting at every moment to be all but annihilated by their cross keeper: who, we are sorry to say is sometimes more brute than any quadruped under his care. Besides, if any of your stock should be sick, or lame and need doctoring, you can better handle, and give them their prescriptions, if they are accustomed to kind and familiar treatment, than if harshness and bad usage had rendered them as wild as partridges, and cross as catamounts.—*N. E. Farmer.*

POPULAR ERRORS IN MEDICINE.

BY AN EDINBURGH PHYSICIAN.

A very common practice in eating such fruits as cherries is to swallow the stone, with the vague notion that these promote digestion. No error can be more absurd. Many cases have occurred where such practices have been the cause of death and that of a most excruciating nature. One instance is on record of a lady who died in great agony after years of suffering, and the cause was found to be several large balls found in the intestines, accumulated around clusters of cherry stones.

The husks of gooseberries are often swallowed with the idea that they prevent any bad effects from the fruit. On the contrary, they are the most indigestible substance that can be swallowed, and pass the stomach without any change, although they cause excessive irritation, and not unfrequently inflammation in the bowels.

Many people put great faith in the wholesomeness of eating only of one dish at dinner. They suppose that the mixture of substances prevents easy digestion.—They would not eat fish and flesh fowl and beef, animal food and vegetables. This seems a plausible notion, but daily practice shows its utter absurdity. What dinner sits easier on the stomach than a slice of roast or boiled mutton and carrots or turnips, and the indispensable potatoe? What man ever felt the worse of a cut of cod or turbot followed by a beefsteak, or a slice of roast beef and pudding? In short, a variety of wholesome food does not seem incompatible at meals, *if one do not eat too much*—here the error lies.

It is a common practice with bathers, after having walked on a hot day to the seaside, to sit on the cold damp rocks till they cool before going into the water. This is quite erroneous. Never go into the water if over fatigued, and after profuse and long continued perspiration; but always prefer plunging in while warm, strong and vigorous, and even with the first drops of perspiration on your brow. There is no fear of sudden transitions from heat to cold being fatal. Many nations run from the hot bath, and plunge naked into the snow. What is to be feared is sudden cold after exhaustion of the body, and while the animal powers are not sufficient to produce a reaction or recovery of the animal heat.

There is a favorite fancy of tendering infants and farther advanced children hardy & strong, by plunging them into cold water. This will certainly not prevent strong infants from growing stronger, but it will and often does kill three children out of every five. Infants always thrive best with moderate warmth and a milk warm bath.—The same rule applies to the clothing of infants and children. No child should have so slight clothing as to make it feel the effects of cold—warm materials, loose and wide made clothing, and exercise, are all indispensable for the health of little ones. But above all things, their head should be kept cool, and generally uncovered.

Many people so laud early rising as would lead one to suppose that sleep was one of those lazy sluggish, and bad practices, that the sooner the custom was abolished the better. Sleep is as necessary to man as food, and as some do with one third of the food that others absolutely require, so five hours' sleep is amply sufficient for one, while another requires seven or eight hours. Some men cannot by any possibility sleep more than four or five hours in twenty-four: and, therefore, true to the selfishness of human nature, they abuse all who sleep longer. No man should be taunted for sleeping eight hours if he can.

Many people do not eat salt with their food, and the fair sex have a notion that this substance darkens the complexion. Salt seems essential for the health of every human being, more especially in moist climates such as ours. Without salt the body becomes infected with intestinal worms.—The case of a lady is mentioned in a medical journal, who had a natural antipathy to salt, and never used it with her food; the consequence was, she became dreadfully infected with these animals. A punishment once existed in Holland, by which criminals were denied the use of salt; the same consequence followed with these wretched beings. We rather think a prejudice exists with some of giving little or no salt to children. No practice can be more cruel or absurd.

SUMMARY.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

*Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives,*

Having been entrusted by our fellow citizens with the guardianship of the public interests, we should not be unmindful of the high responsibilities which devolve upon us, nor of the goodness of that Providence through whose controlling agency, all our privileges, civil and religious, have been secured and preserved. To promote the efforts of useful industry, to secure to all an equality of rights, and to extend the means of general education, are the great ends of our representative system of government. In the pursuit of these important objects, an ample field is presented for unremitting exertion; and coming as you do directly from the people, I feel assured, that, under a just estimate of the responsibilities resting upon you as public agents, your deliberations will be characterized by a due respect for the wishes of your constituents, and a strict regard for the highest interests of the State.

The tranquil aspect of Public Affairs, the general prosperity attending individual enterprise, and the steady progress of our State in wealth and population, conspire to render the present period highly auspicious for the commencement, by the State Government, of a system of Internal Improvements, commensurate, in some degree with the numerous facilities which nature has furnished for these purposes. In surveying our widely extended territory, over which an enterprising population is rapidly spreading, the importance of making such improvements in the internal communication between the different sections of the State, as their situation may be found to justify and the interests of the people to require, is forcibly suggested. The success which has attended the experiments of some of our sister States, in the construction of roads, railways and canals, may well encourage us to expect like favorable results from a liberal and well directed system of Internal Improvements within our own borders. What may be done advantageously in this respect upon a more extended scale than has hitherto been adopted, and consistently with the wishes and interests of our constituents, is not yet satisfactorily known. And I deem it worthy of your attentive consideration whether it may not be expedient to organize a Board of State Commissioners, for the purpose of obtaining information upon this subject; particularly by instituting actual surveys, under such directions as may be adapted to the accomplishment of the desired results. The labors of intelligent Commissioners, judiciously directed to the development of such improvements in the internal commerce of our State, as may from time to time be projected, would, I feel persuaded, fully confirm the highest estimate that has been made of the natural resources of our territory, and add strength to the convictions of our fellow citizens, that their growth as a people in wealth and power, is vigorous and progressive. Information thus obtained would evidently form a surer basis for our successors to act upon, whenever appropriations of the public moneys to the purposes contemplated, should be made. It would enable them to legislate with a better understanding of the subject than has hitherto been possessed. A more efficient and economical expenditure than has been practiced in such appropriations, would also be attainable, through the immediate supervision and prompt correction, which such Commissioners might be empowered to exercise over the Agents entrusted therewith.

The public lands are justly regarded susceptible of being made a source of very considerable revenue to the State, supplying as they do an impor-

tant branch of our commerce; and various considerations have arisen, latterly, to give strength to this opinion. By the aid of the revenue supposed to be derivable from this source, past legislation appears to have contemplated an advancement of the cause of education, in a manner calculated to reflect the highest honor upon the State and to secure benefits of incalculable magnitude to the present and to future generations. With what fidelity the accomplishment of this purpose has been kept in view, is an inquiry to which I deem it my duty to invite your attention.

In this age of improvement and well directed enterprise, when the subject of education is assuming in the community a most interesting aspect, and when men of high intellect and diligent research are bringing to its support the weight of their influence, and contributing to the diffusion of knowledge through the higher Institutions of learning, we are naturally led, in view of the interests confided to us by our constituents, to look well to the fountains of early instruction. Several, if not all, of the Literary Institutions within the State, which have received aid from former Legislatures, are still in need of additional resources. But especially do I commend to your liberality and protection, the common free schools established by our laws, which are justly regarded by our fellow citizens with great solicitude. This class of schools extends in design and effect to the children of our whole population, to the poor as well as the rich, diffusing impartially, their durable blessings among all. Perhaps, however, the most profitable aid that can at this time be extended to the cause of primary education in our State would be found in the establishment of a Seminary, for the better qualification of instructors. It is not sufficient that towns are required to maintain schools, nor that schools are kept within the reach of all our youth; the desired result will seldom be attained, certainly not in its full extent unless the several towns shall be enabled to procure faithful and competent teachers. I am convinced, that these cannot be obtained in sufficient number to supply our rapidly multiplying districts without additional facilities for their qualification by the establishment of an Institution in which they may be instructed in the interesting and important duties, which as teachers, will devolve upon them. Whatever, therefore, you may deem expedient to be done in this behalf, calculated to elevate the standard of qualification among school instructors, will receive my cordial co-operation.

The appropriations from our Treasury for the benevolent purpose of furnishing instruction to the Deaf and Dumb, have been applied by my predecessors with great prudence and discretion. An Institution for this object of essential utility, has been for some time in operation at Hartford in Connecticut, and several individuals are now supported there, either wholly or in part, at the expense of this State. The welfare of this unfortunate class of our fellow beings, greatly depends upon their moral and intellectual culture, and we cannot be insensible to their strong claims upon the humanity of a discerning & enlightened Legislature.

But while we have thus made provision for the Deaf and Dumb, we have passed by others, who have no less claim to be included among the subjects for public liberality. I allude to the unfortunate Insane, many of whom are in a condition that makes the strongest appeal to our sympathy and might, I apprehend, derive the highest benefit from the advantages which an Insane Hospital would afford. I submit therefore, for your consideration, whether it would not comport with the human character of our citizens, and at the same time reflect honor upon us as a State, to make some suitable provision for their relief, either by aiding in the endowment of a Lunatic Hospital,

or by making an appropriation in aid of those who may seek the benefit of such institutions already established in other States.

Among the most important subjects for legislative encouragement, the interests of Agriculture are entitled to a prominent rank. Provision has already been made by the State Government to induce, among those engaged in this branch of industry, a spirit of improvement. It may, nevertheless, be worthy of careful inquiry on your part, whether additional measures may not be necessary to secure; to a greater extent, the advantages derivable from this source of wealth. If by the institution of County Agricultural Societies, a spirit of competition has been in any degree excited among individuals, it may, perhaps, be more generally diffused, by enlarging the relationship of these societies. By requiring an interchange of such practical information, as may not otherwise be so effectually promulgated, additional advantage would arise from them to the public. If through the superior enterprise of the agriculturists of any county, an advance should be made in the science or practice of husbandry the citizens of every other County in the State, would be benefited both by the example, and by the information required. Each Society would thus contribute to the immediate advantage of all the rest, and each section of the State would aid the progress of Agriculture in every other section. This operation, too, would seem to be founded in justice, as the bounty of the State is shared by each of them at the expense of the whole. The wealth of our citizens in agricultural resources is immense. It needs but a judicious application of their industry to its development, to enable them to realize the highest condition of ease and affluence, that any people can reasonably desire. Whatever inducements, therefore, you may deem proper to offer for such a purpose, tending to advance the best interests of our constituents, will command my cheerful support.

The subject of the North Eastern Boundary, which has long been in controversy with the Government of Great Britain, remains yet unsettled.

The reference of this question to an Unpire without the consent and against the protestation of this State, having resulted in an obvious departure from the terms and purposes of the submission, and the recommendation of the Unpire having been rejected by our government, I cannot but consider the way as now open for the ultimate attainment of our rights. The determination of the Present National Administration "to submit to nothing that is wrong" in its negotiations with foreign powers, furnishes a guaranty, that the territorial and jurisdictional rights of Maine will not again be put in jeopardy by an arrangement to which this State is not a party or to which its assent shall not first be obtained. What considerations may grow out of the negotiation now pending, to induce the people of this State to assent to any proposed modification of their rights, I will not presume to anticipate. If any should arise in connexion with a proposition of that character, our obligations as public servants, acting under a constitution which gives to us but limited powers, point directly to the people themselves, both for the measure of authority that will be essential to a proper action upon the subject.

Experience has fully demonstrated that a well regulated militia composed of the great body of the people, is the surest safeguard of our existing institutions. It has already identified itself with the glory of the country, and is well adapted to the spirit and principles of a free government. The laws of this State regulating the organization and discipline of the Militia, have long been deemed defective in many important particulars. My predecessors in office have at different peri-

ods invited to this subject, the attention of the Legislative departments, as being worthy of their especial consideration. There may be some sufficiently skilled in the exposition of statute laws, to overcome the defects of several amendatory acts which exist upon this subject. I feel confident, nevertheless, that to most of our fellow citizens, many of the provisions which have been engrafted upon the Act of eighteen hundred and twenty-one, relating to the organization and discipline of the Militia, appear extremely intricate, if they do not deform the original which they were designed to improve. Permit me therefore to suggest for your consideration the expediency of so modifying our militia laws, as not only to remedy any existing defects in their provisions, but also to reduce them to a more intelligible form.

In this connexion I cannot forbear to remark, that the utility of legislation, under our popular form of government, depends in a great degree on its adaptation to the understandings of those, who are to be affected by it. It is not sufficient for the people to be assured, that they have laws framed with the design to secure the greatest happiness of the greatest number; they require also, that they should be so framed as that all, who are bound to obey, may readily understand them. In proportion as our laws are simplified will the administration of government in each of its departments, be brought within the capacity of a greater number of our citizens. To none ought such a result to be a matter of uneasiness or regret. It is in accordance with an important principle of our republican government, and will serve to impress on the mind a just estimate of the excellence & self preserving character of our representative system.

From the Penitentiary at Thomaston, it is believed, most if not all the objects are realized, which can be expected from such an institution. The labor of the convicts is productive to a reasonable and gratifying extent; and the affairs of the prison generally, under the management of the present efficient Warden, appear to be conducted with intelligence and fidelity to the best interests of the State. Whether any further provisions by law may be necessary to accomplish more fully the ends for which it was established, I leave to your wisdom to determine.

I have received information from the office of the Secretary of State, that the edition of the first two Volumes of the Public Laws published for the use of the State in 1821, has been nearly exhausted in the distribution prescribed by law. A new edition of these volumes, prepared with care and ability, and combining improvements, which have elicited the approbation of many of the most experienced jurists in the State, has been recently published by individual enterprise. Aside from the policy which should influence every free government, to extend a liberal encouragement to such efforts of its citizens as tend to a more general knowledge of its statute laws, it may be more consistent with public economy for the Legislature to avail itself of the opportunity presented for furnishing the State with the volumes alluded to, than to resort to any other mode of supply. The superior value of the new edition, and the economy of the State Government in this item of expenditures since 1821, would seem to justify an appropriation for this object.

In closing this communication, permit me, gentlemen, to congratulate you on the increased stability which the Union of the States has derived, during the past political year, from events which seemed for a time to threaten its integrity. The wisdom, firmness and moderation with which they were controlled, by the vigilant and patriotic Chief Magistrate of our National Government, without compromising the constitutional rights of the

States, justly merit the gratitude and applause of the American people.

Let us also, in the stations we respectively occupy, look to our written Constitutions as the sure guide of all our proceedings, and to the popular voice for all needful directions therein. Confiding in the intelligence and patriotism of the people, let us not be unmindful that to them are we responsible for the just exercise of the powers entrusted to us. And while as the guardians of a highly favored community, we act together for the public welfare, let us unitedly implore the Supreme Disposer of human events, that He will so control all our deliberations, as to preserve unimpaired our inestimable privileges, and the principles of our representative government forever.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, AUGUSTA, JAN. 2, 1834.

FRANKLIN SOCIETY.

PUBLIC meeting next Tuesday evening, Jan. 14, at half past 6 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION—Is War justifiable?

Per order, WM. NOYES, Sec'y.

MASONIC NOTICE.—A special meeting of the Temple Lodge will be held at Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening the 21st inst. at 6 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested. Per order, ASA FAIRBANKS.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of PERKINS & BOYNTON, is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

ALONZO D. PERKINS,
WM. H. BOYNTON.

Wales, Jan'y 7, 1834.

Those who are indebted to the above firm are requested to call and settle, and those who have claims are desired to present them to the subscriber who is authorized to adjust the same.

WM. H. BOYNTON.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, January 1, 1834.

Aves Mark T.	Mitchell John B.
Allen Daniel	Pope Alton
Baker Elijah	Packard Ebenezer
Blake Epaphus K.	Packard Benjamin
Bonney Isaac N. (2)	Prescott Doctor
Bonney Calvin	Plumer Caroline
Bearce Holmes	Philbrook S. J.
Cummins Joseph	Ripley Katharine
Curtis Olive S.	Richardson Ephraim
Dunn Mary	Richardson John T.
Dexter Sumner	Raynolds Elmira
Dicker Ann	Shaw Earl
Dearborn George S.	Stone John
Fogg Samuel (2)	Sampson Mary W.
Gilroy Hugh	Smith Deborah
Haws Ruel	Stinchfield Susan
Hazleton Daniel C.	Stockwell Rebecca
Holmes Sarah	Thompson Z.
Harris Caleb	Townsend Elijah L.
Jones John	Tupper Mary E.
Johnson Otis R.	Wood Elijah (2)
Lewis Mary	Wood Joseph
Lord Andrew H.	Williams Caleb S.
Lancaster S. Esq.	Warren David
Metcalf Susan	Whiting Nathaniel
Morrill Samuel	Whitman Luther

GEORGE W. STANLEY, P. M.

WANTED TO HIRE

TWO or THREE first rate JOURNEYMEN SHOE MAKERS. Constant employment and fair wages will be given. Also an APPRENTICE from 15 to 20 years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given.

C. B. MORTON 2d.

Winthrop, Dec. 28, 1833.

3w50

NOTICE.

TO all whom it may concern—Notice is hereby given, that the book accounts and demands of Henry W. Owen, are lodged in the office of the subscriber for collection. Those indebted are requested to call and settle the same without delay, and thereby save cost.

Nov. 4, 1833.

SETH MAY.

POETRY.

THE DRUNKARD.

I saw him—'twas at dawn of day—
Before a grog-shop door;
His eyes were sunk, his lips were parch'd,
I view'd him o'er and o'er—
His infant boy clung to his side,
And lisping to him said;
'Come father—mother's sick at home,
And sister cries for bread.'

He trembling rose, and stagger'd in,
As oft he'd done before,
And to the landlord faltering said,
'Come give us one glass more.'
The host complies—his purple lips
Now press the venom'd bowl;
He drinks—while wife and children starve—
To ruin sends his soul.

A year elaps'd—I pass'd that way—
A crowd stood at the door—
I ask'd the cause, when one replied,
'Ned Hawkins is no more.'
I saw his funeral move along!
Nor wife nor child was there—
They too had joined their mother earth,
And left this world of care.

Reflect ye vot'ries of the bowl—
Know ye 'tis heaven's decree,
'Ye ne'er shall taste eternal life,
Lest from the bowl you flee.'
Reflect, ere wife and children mourn;
Fly from the grog-shop, fly!
Or you'll, like Ned, neglected live,
Like him, neglected die.

MISCELLANY.

"KITCHEN MAIDS."

"Rev. Thomas Scott, D. D. Rector of Aston Sanford, Bucks," Chaplain to the Lock Hospital, and author of a very popular commentary on the Bible, of which, mayhap, the reader has heard, married Mrs. Wright's "kitchen maid!" How she captivated him who was soon to become the leading theologian of the British Empire, will appear from his description of her in a letter to his sister about five months before his marriage. He says she was one, "whom nature has blessed with a variety of her choicest gifts—sense, prudence, sensibility, who has had many advantages of education, has read much, and is fit to appear with credit in any company, who has a heart fraught with the most generous sentiments, and has given such proofs of it as are fully conclusive.—No woman in the world is better adapted for the management of a family." We have never seen a list of the "ologies" she has learned at school; but we have seen a letter written to her parents just after her marriage, which half the ladies who have "finished their education" at ladies seminaries could not equal.

Now, we do not aver that we ever saw a "kitchen maid," who was in all respects fully equal to this same Jane Kell, afterwards Mrs. Scott,—for we have some doubts about the truth of such an averment; but we have seen those—some of them even, contentedly, and faithfully, and skilfully, doing the drudgery of our own kitchen,—who certainly belong to the same class, and with whom Mrs. Scott, had she met them, would not have thought of holding intercourse otherwise than as equals.

Why cannot such persons be more numerous? Do all our young women, or rather all

the mothers of our young women think there are no men in the country, who have sense enough, like Thomas Scott, to see merit in a kitchen? It is a great mistake to think so; and yet there may be truth enough in it to save a great many good girls from bad husbands.—With people whose esteem is desirable, the faithful performance of duty in any station will command respect.

But why cannot such "kitchen maids" be more numerous? We have been thinking of late how much "the destinies of this republic" are in their hands. Imagine for a moment, some Jane Kell in every family where one is needed. What an addition it would make to the peace and comfort, and morals, and happiness, of many families! Only think what an influence they in most families in this country, unavoidably exert upon children,—second only to the influence of the parents themselves!—The influence of school mistresses is a very trifle in comparison with it. A Jane Kell in every family would do more for the morals and even for the intelligence of succeeding generations than all the "Teacher's Seminaries" that can be thought of.

Why will not Mr. Abbot write a book about the Kitchen Maid "at home!"—[Vt. Chron.]

S. HOWARD,

AT THE VAUGHAN FARM—HALLOWELL.

WILL sell low, or let on reasonable terms, a BOAR seven and a half months old, of large size and excellent proportions, which came from a full blood sow of the "Large Spotted Woburn" or Duke of Bedford's breed, from which Sow has been sold in two years, one hundred and five dollars worth of Pigs at a month old, and which is now estimated to weigh 500 lbs. The sire of the above mentioned Boar, was the first boar of the Mackey breed, so called, introduced into Maine.

Also for sale a SOW of the same litter of said boar.
December 2, 1833.

WINTHROP BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

JOSEPHUS STEVENS would inform his friends and customers that he has received his winter Stock of **BOOTS & SHOES**, consisting of

Gentlemen's thick and thin Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Gaiter Boots,

" Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
" Kid and Morocco Slippers,
" India Rubber Over Shoes, lined and bound,
" Plain Rubber Shoes,

Gentlemen's Rubber Over Shoes,
Children's Shoes of all sorts and sizes.

All of which he will sell as low as can be bought elsewhere.
N. B. Will be kept constantly on hand Shoe Nails, Thread, Pegs, Binding, Lining, &c.

J. S. tenders his grateful thanks for past favors, and hopes, by strict attention to his business, to have a continuance. All measures for work will be strictly attended to.
Winthrop, Nov. 29th, 1833.

Notice.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that D. H. LOMBARD, of Readfield, has this day assigned all his Notes and Accounts to them for the benefit of his creditors. The unsettled accounts can be adjusted by calling on said D. H. LOMBARD at any time within thirty days. The notes are with E. H. LOMBARD, to whom immediate payment is requested.

E. H. LOMBARD.

CHARLES COPELAND,

Assignees.

Dec. 21, 1833.

JOSEPH B. WEBB & Co. requests all persons indebted to them to call and settle the same with **SAMUEL WEBB** before the first day of January next.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE

KNICKERBOCKER,

OR

New-York Monthly Magazine,
EDITED BY TIMOTHY FLINT.

The same improvement which has guided the Publishers of the Knickerbocker in the past volumes, will still be adhered to in their future efforts to gratify the public.

The Knickerbocker has already obtained a name and a success unequalled in the history of Periodical Literature; and though our numerous friends may have praised us perhaps too highly, we can only express our gratitude for their partiality, and our sincere determination not only to realize, but even to exceed, as far as possible the expectation of the public in the new volume.

Permanent arrangements having been made with Mr. FLINT, a gentleman whose literary reputation is well known in every part of the United States, particularly to the people of the West, as the Editor of the *Western Monthly Review*, as well as author of several of the Standard Works of American Literature, the publishers of the Knickerbocker now present him to their friends and patrons as the Editor of their Magazine, the columns of which will be filled with the results of his pen, as well as regular Contributions from other distinguished American Writers.

Paulding, Bryant, S. L. Knapp, Timothy Flint, James Hall, Dunlap, John Neal, Theo. S. Fay, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, The Author of 'A Year in Spain,' The Author of 'The King's Secret,' The Author of 'Westward Ho!' The Author of 'Sayings and Doings,' The Author of 'Marten Fabor,' The Author of 'The Orcantian Tales,' The Author of 'The Comic Annual,' The Author of 'Rosine Laval,' The Author of 'Oran, the Outcast,' The Author of 'Fashionable Satires,' The Author of 'Legends of the West,' The Author of 'the N. Y. Gazetteer,'

And many other Authors and Writers are known to have contributed to the past volumes, and for the future we hope to present to our Patrons an article or articles from each of the foregoing, as well as from the pens of

Hallock, Percival, Channing, Cooper, Francis Herbert, Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, Pierpont, Sprague, Willis G. Clark.

And from others whose occasional Writing, although popular, have not hitherto been so favorably known to the Public, yet whose talents deserve a place in such a work as the *Knickerbocker*. Add to this the Mechanical Department in its improved state, and the *KNICKERBOCKER* will rival any Foreign Magazine.

Devoted, as heretofore, to elaborate Reviews, or short impartial Criticisms upon New works, spirited Tales, Essays, Notices of the Arts, Views of Society at Home and Abroad, Comments on the Fashion and Temper of the Times, Gleanings from the least accessible of Foreign Publications, and the earliest *On Dis* in Literary and Fashionable Circles, or to reflect Life and Literature as displayed in this Metropolis, shall be the principal object of the *KNICKERBOCKER* OR *NEW-YORK MONTHLY MAGAZINE*.

Each number will contain eighty full size octavo pages, in bourgeois and brier, which will admit of nearly double the amount of letter press heretofore given, and printed with an entirely new and beautiful type, cast expressly for the Knickerbocker, upon a medium paper of high finish and fine quality; in short, the greatest attention will be paid to its Typographical and Mechanical appearance, while several Engravings, in a new and novel style, are in the hands of the Engraver, and will from time to time be given.

Terms of subscription, \$5 a year, or \$3 for six months. No letters or communications will be taken from the office (if by mail) unless PAID.

All Communications to be addressed to the "Editor of the Knickerbocker."

Business Letters, or all orders for 'The Knickerbocker,' to be addressed to

PEABODY & CO., New-York.

Editors who will insert this Prospectus and notice the work, each month, shall receive a copy of the Knickerbocker, for one year, gratis.

THE MAINE FARMER

IS ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum if paid in advance. \$2.50 if payment is delayed beyond the year.

No subscriptions are received for a less term than one year. No paper will be discontinued at any time, without payment of all arrearages and for the volume which shall then have been commenced, unless at the pleasure of the publishers.

DIRECTION OF LETTERS. All communications or publication must be directed to the Editor.

All money sent or letters on business must be directed, post paid, to Wm. NOYES & Co.

E. H.

THE CARRIERS ADDRESS

TO THE PATRONS OF

The Maine Farmer,

JANUARY 1, 1834.

Hail Patrons, Hail! This goodly day,
The muses all are moving,
And I, among the rest have come,
With wishes sweet and loving.
I've quipp'd myself with lots of rhymes,
(I pray don't call 'em doggrel)
They are such as I could get these times,
But I must make them jog well.
I sent to Apollo not long since,
To get a right snug pony,
One that would neither kick nor wince,
But pace as smooth as honey.
The villain sent me back a jade,
That was both blind and stubborn;
And said, 'twould better suit my trade,
To plough and go to mill on.
His better Nags should not be rode
By Farmers' Ragamuffins,
For why? They were too nice and good
For such vile Hogamaguffins.
And so, I trust, you'll all excuse

My sorry situation,
And, knowing facts, will not refuse
Your mite of approbation.
Old Time has driven 'round his course,
Since first I 'gan to meet thee,
With smiling eye and joyous step,
And ever glad to greet thee,
With lightsome heart brimful of joy—
The Farmers' faithful Carrier boy.

I've weekly brought you stores of News
'Bout folks in all creation;
Of Greeks and Turks of Dutch and Jews,
And every distant nation.
I've told you many a goodly tale,
And sage advice have given thee;
'Bout how 'twas best to till the soil
For beans, both Pole and Kidney.
I've told you how to fatten Hogs
With apple pie and clover,
I've hit your elbow many jogs
That you should be a lover
Of Cattle, plump, and rightly made,
With barrels nothing narrow,
Broad back and loins, but little heads,
And legs as straight as an arrow.
To please you all, has been the employ
Of the Farmers' faithful Carrier Boy.

I've hinted strongly 'twas a waste
To gorge your wheat to splitting,
By filling it with too much juice
Of dung that was not fitting.
But that, with clover and with lime,
A crop you'd get most surely,
Enough to fill each Rick and Barn
With wheat and oats and barley.

I've told you plainly, 'twas high time
To drop the "down East" notion,
That all the bread we get to eat
Should come from 'cross the ocean.
But, that within our goodly State,
With land so rich and good Sirs,
No man should look to old New-York
For all his daily food Sirs.
These things I assure you, much annoy,
The peace of the Farmers' Carrier Boy.

To Ladies too, we've given themes,
We thought they'd like to dwell upon,
Sometimes a sip from out the streams
That flow they say from Helicon.
We've told them how to raise their silk,
To spin and twist so prettily,—
You'd think 'twere made by Chinese hands,
Or else 'twere brought from Italy.
We've told them how to churn their cream,
And butter make most neatly too;
We've given them hints to rule their swains,
And manage them discreetly too.
Our brother chips we've not passed by
Without some recognition;
We've given 'em rules to set out cogs,
With most exact division.
And many things we've told them too,
Relating to the sciences;
Which much will aid their arts and trades,
If they will make the appliances.

And now, my worthy friends and cronies,
Accept the cordial heartfelt wishes
Of him, who has made so many journies,
To bring you news and pretty pieces.
May health with all its social joys,
Attend you while on earth you tarry;
May rosy girls and chubby boys,
Crowd thick around all those who marry.
And ye who will not, dare not bow
Before old Hymen's flaming altar,
But plod along, no matter how,
I wish you all young Cupid's halter.
And may he shoot his sharpest darts,
From some dark eye that's brightly flashing,
Quite through your tough old hardened hearts,
And set them all to merrily thrashing,
'Till you'll be glad, right glad to take
Some bonny lass, that's tractable,
Forever and aye; and thereby make
Yourselves much more respectable.
And when you've trudg'd life's journey through,
And taken your flight to other regions,
May Heaven open to your view
With all its bright angelic legions.
That you all may eternal bliss enjoy,
Is the wish of the FARMER'S CARRIER BOY.